REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,203.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	„ „
Third and succeeding	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. DICKINSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Galle	2
„ Mangalore	26	„ Negapatam	5
„ Cannanore	27	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Madras	8
„ Calicut	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Cochin	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Alleppy	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Tuticorin	31	„ False Point	13
Arrive CALCUTTA		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	21	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	22	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	26	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	28	„ Guadur	16
„ Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END OF MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	„ 30
To Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	28	18	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,378 Tons, 450 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April ; to be followed by the Steamer ARETHUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	6	£14 6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes; occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £6 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt. for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS.....£18 | SECOND CLASS.....£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE ; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head ; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage Allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—FIRST CLASS, £3 ; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 18, Modeve Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. D. ANDERSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'S S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE Steamer RICHMOND, Captain MCNABB, 1,234 Tons, 140 H.P.,

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or the Agents Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship RUTTON, 2,340 Tons, J. S. CASTLE, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service.

This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the
20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

To SUEZ			Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL			„ 500
Erato	1482 tons, to sail	21st	March.
Como	1500 „	„	25th „
Palermo	1500 „	„	7th April.
Urbino	1535 „	„	14 h „
Othello	3000 „	„	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£26

Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., JEFFREY, Commander.

April 15th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., ABRAMS, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

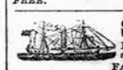
These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Upcountry, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPNAY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The AUCTION SALE of the following BARODA JEWELLERY will positively take place on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT.
Suits Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868.

Harrivallubdas Cullandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ootumchund Manockchund, Bhaichund Vurdman, Amichund Manockchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolcydas Kissondas ..... Defendants.

On FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Receiver in the above Suits, the following articles of Jewellery :—

1 Ruby Ring.
1 very handsome Ring, large Ruby of first water, weighing about 8 Rutties, set with Brilliants.
1 Diamond Ring, weighing about 10 to 11 Rutties.
1 Large Pearl, weighing about 7 Ruttie.
1 Lozenge Large Diamond, about 7½ Ruttees.
1 ditto ditto 6 ditto
1 ditto ditto 4½ ditto
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto
1 Diamond Brooch, Brilliants of first water.

Also, at the same time and place, will be submitted by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, by order of the Official Assignee in re difficient Insolvents, various Ornaments of Gold and Silver.

Also, Rubies, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Ruby, and Somerchar Rings, Brilliant Earrings, &c., pairs of ruby and first water Diamond Ear-rings, Diamond Balees, Pandrec, and Tips, Pearl Nose-ring and Balees, Diamond and Emerald Rings, large Pearls for Chowkras, China worked Silver Ornaments.

The above articles are now on view

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Rings, Pearl Head Dresses, valuable Diamond and Ruby Brooches, Ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer Watches, loose Brilliants, Silver Table Ornaments, &c.

Also a Chronometer by Messrs. Bliss & Creighton, New York, in good order.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size Slate Billiard Table by "Burroughs & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Alnwick," Khandalla Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful Black Australian Brougham Horse, Hunts, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned places, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich Cut Glass best Plated and Porcelain Ware, Garden Pots, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., at No. 75 Malabar Hill, opposite to Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Chemists.

On THURSDAY, the 14th March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c. of Dr. H. VEALE proceeding to England, and same comprising rich cut glass ware, handsome green and gold bordered dinner, dessert, and tea services, best electro-plated dish covers, salvers, cruet and pickle stands, tea and coffee pots, table and chamber candlesticks, elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, pier, card, writing, washing, and dressing tables, a set of dining table in four pieces for 12 persons, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bedroom, easy, pedicu, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, whatnots, teapoys, double and single camp cots, children's cots and swings, baby's cradle, cloth and gown presses, wardrobe, mahogany chest of drawers, with Chubb's lock, single and double screens, sideboard, towel horses, table covers, table ornaments, flower vases, sewing machines, toilet and cheval glasses, a mahogany bagatelle table, pedestal and hanging argand lamps, hanging punka, pictures, carpet, dispense and bath-room furniture, garden pots, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

A very light and well-built Open Carriage, by Hermans & Co,
A neat and handsome English-built Buggy, by John Moreton & Co.
A very strong silver grey Arab Horse.
One do. fea-bitten do.
A Side Saddle and one Gentlemen's Hunting Saddle.
One handsome chesnut Australian Brougham Horse.
A Set of Double Harness.
Two Sets of Single Harness.
One milch Cow and Calf.
Three She-goats, two with Kids.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday the 12th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VARIETY OF SELECTED FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M. at Apollo House Apollo Street, a large variety of flowers and plants suitable to this climate such as camelias magnolias in double flower, azalias, pioni, jasmin, aucuba, arabia, rhododendrons, arokaria, hortancia, and creeping plants of all kinds, double rose flower, bignonia, nemonitante rose, mouse rose, perpetual rose, &c.

Fruit trees, such as apples, plums, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, rasberries &c. &c.

The above are already on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

9 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 „ „ Jaconets.
4 „ T. Cloth.
3 cases White Longcloth.
3 „ T. Red Cloth.
2 „ Silk Bordered Sarries.
1 case Brass leaves.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By a virtue and power of the mortgage-deed made on the 21st April last, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Palunjee Manekjee Budia.

All that piece or parcel of fazendarree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Syed Abdool Rahmon Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 148 6-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bounded on the east by the said Abdool Rahmon Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy Cooverjee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome brass double bedstead.
A few Japanned strong cash boxes by Hobbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.—EQUITY SIDE.

NANEE TARRA NAIQUEEN MUNGESHI KURREEN ..... Complainant.

vs.

KHOJA ALLARUCKHIA SOOMAR, Executor of the last Will and Testament of TARRA NAIQUEEN MUNGER KURREEN, deceased, and NARRAYAN, Son of LUXUMEE TARRA, deceased, and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA-in-COUNCIL, and JOOGHA NANEE NAIQUEEN ..... Defendants.

By Amended Bill.

Pursuant to an Order made by this Honourable Court in the above causes, and bearing date the 16th day of June 1871, Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, late of Bombay, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of April 1840, affecting the estate of Nanee Tarra Naiqueen Mungnesh Kurreen, late of Bombay, deceased, the daughter of the said Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of January 18 5, and especially any incumbrance or claim in or upon certain immovable property formerly the property of the said Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, and by her dealt with by her last Will and Testament as in the pleadings in the above causes mentioned, situate in Bhoiwada Road, Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46, and consisting of a piece or parcel of Land containing six thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight square feet, with certain buildings and erections thereon (commonly known as Tarra Naiqueen's Chall) are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be excluded from any benefit under the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of March 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Master in Equity.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26	0
	Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6	8
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	33	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	8
	Coloured „ „ „	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	„ „ „ Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

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THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING and FORWARDING COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

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F. MOOLJEE and Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers ; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

COTTON GINS, COMPETITIVE TRIAL.

THE Undersigned has the honour to INFORM GENTLEMEN personally interested in any PARTICULAR GIN, and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY generally, that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, COMPETITIVE TRIALS, both at DHARWAR and at BROACH, will shortly be CONDUCTED by Mr. W. BOWDEN, Jr., specially deputed from England for that purpose. All particulars, and printed copies of Rules for conducting the trials, which are as nearly as possible the same as those enforced at the late Manchester competition, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th March 1872.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

THE AUCTION SALE of ARAB HORSES, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock P.M.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 33, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. Now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Coloured Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MORAHS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay shares weak. Other shares steady. Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomnl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	730
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C....	140
37,080	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218 to 219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	15-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships „	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 10 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Como (s)	Sunbby	London, Feb. 3.
	Surrey (s)	Reid	Cardiff, Jan. 20.
	Prince Llewellyn	Owen	Chittagong, Jan. 28.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Arabia (s)	Mathews	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Oorum (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Muscat Merchant	Large	Penang and Colombo.
10	Urano (s)	Beech	Trieste.
	Ceres	Cochrane	Falmouth.
	Dovercourt	Munro	Colombo.
	Alma	Hankinson	Cochin.
	Sulluman Shaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Kerata Boodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.

The steamer Mirfield, to Bremerhaven, began to load on Saturday last.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10th March, 12-45 P.M.—French steamer Donnai arrived from Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
6	Australia (s)		Galle.
7	Dupey de Lome		Bordeaux.
	Annie		Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
7	Java	Bordeaux.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 25 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Glenfiniar, 29 cases sherry, Payne and Co.

Virago (s), 88 cases sherry and 12 cases port, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.; 50 cases champagne, R. Scovell and Co.

Athol (s), 500 cases kerosine oil, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 50 cases copper sheets, Soondercdas Mooljee.

Redewater (s), 5 bales. port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Dilston Castle (s), 25 bottles quicksilver, Tezpa l Cama; 50 drums turpentine, Heptoola Allecbhoy.

Como (s), 1 box bar gold and 27 boxes bar silver, Ralli Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Mirfield (s), 135 cases sherry and 70 cases brandy, J. A. Shepherd.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s), 2 cases claret, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 14 bales cotton, Motecelall Rathee; 16 bales hides, H. G. Hoosen and Co.; 2,000 bundles galls, Soonderdas Vagjee.

Astarte, 48 bales coir fibre, S. S. Narrelwalla.

Caledon (s), 80 bags cloves, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.; 97 bales wool, Morarjee Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Hutton (s), 35 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, Dayall Coorjee; 500 bundles myrabolluns, S. S. Narrelwala; 50 bales coir yarn, Canjee Mooljee; 8 bales wool, Dayall Coorjee.

Richmond (s), 500 bundles galls, Curimbhoy Versey; 1 case shawls, Shawmull Shobharam; 200 bales wool, Farnham and Co.

Harold (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Dilston Castle (s), 40 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 46 bales cotton, Obaya Chapsey; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 15 bales hides, Dawood Hassom.

Redewater (s), 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 3 packages hides and skins, Lawrence and Co.; 26 bales rags, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Royal Standard (s), 3,940 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Dewjee; 10 bales skins, H. E. Jatakar.

Virago (s), 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazul and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 24 bales wool, Moolchund Ruttonsee.

Atholl (s), 307 packages wet dates, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Erato (s), 2,000 bundles galls, and 3,400 bundles coir yarn, Soondernass Vagjee; 759 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Augusta, 200 bales rags, Mooljee Hoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 137 pieces E. teeth, Jaragebhoy Peerbhoy; 50 pieces E. teeth, G. H. Curimbhoy; 153 pieces E. teeth, Sakoor Futheybhoy.

Pekin (s), 40 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allodinbhoy; 24 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Leeladhur; 10 cases fishmaws, Sullamon Moladin; 5 bales hides, S. M. F. Mamod; 5 cases fishmaws, Chan Mamod Pooroo.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Pekin, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Mirfield (s), 2,000 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pekin (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

North Tyne (s), 4 bales hide skins, and 1 bundle horns, G. Sigg and Co.

Urano (s), 2 cases shawls, L. Wernill.

Pekin (s), 356 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR VENICE.

North Tyne (s), 140 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 box shawls, and 1 box do., S. M. A. Latif; 1 box silver dollars, H. A. N. Mamod; 1 bundle shawls, O. Ezofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 106 bales cotton, 48 bundles sharkfins, and 11 cases fishmaws, R. Alladinbhoy; 127 bundles sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebram; 1 case corals, Ebram Noordin; 36 bundles sharkfins, Kulfan Abdoola; 7 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 35 chests M. opium, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, Thacurseedass Sewsunker; 15 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 6 chests M. opium, E. D. Lungrana; 108 bundles sharkfins, Khalfan Abdoola; 19 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 273 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 80 bundles sharkfins, and 4 cases fishmaws, Ludha Dewjee; 8 chests M. opium, C. Jairaz; 10 chests M. opium, Ramdass Kimjee and Co.; 15 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nesserwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 13 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 25 chests M. opium, S. B. Sasson; 9 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 50 chests M. opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 30 chests M. opium, Tarachund Setaram; 10 chests M. opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 24 chests M. opium, Cadarnath Rungiai; 14 chests M. opium, Napechund Gunesdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
750	Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 7 6
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6 lbs.	4 5 6
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6 lbs.	4 6 0
4,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 12 0
4,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 13 0
200	pairs „ Dhoties	30 „ 5 „		0 11 0
400	„ „ „	32 „ 6 „		0 13 0
400	„ „ „	36 „ 7 „		0 15 0
400	„ „ „	40 „ 8 „		1 1 0
600	„ „ „	40 „ 9 „		1 4 0
600	„ „ „	42 „ 10 „		1 8 0

COTTON.

				Rs.
25	candies Old Dholleras	(ready)	...	235
25	„ „ Coompta	„	...	208
25	„ New Surat	„	...	272½
50	„ „ Comrawuttee	„	...	203
50	„ „ „	„	...	206
25	„ „ Broach	„	...	205
25	„ „ Khandeish	„	...	230
50	„ „ Broach M. G.	„	...	291

YARNS.

80 Bales T. Red Yarns, No. 30-50 at 21½ as. per lb.

20 „ Mule No. 40 at 11¼ as. „

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—10TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th March, 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 29 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th March, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th March, 12-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th March, 2-53 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th March, 4-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th March, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 9th March, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th March. No time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 58	0 17
„ Galle	9 57	1 4
„ Kurrachee	0 40	0 6
„ Madras	0 10	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th March, 10-7 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th March, 2-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th March, 2-58 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th March, 5 P.M. From America, via Russia, 9th March, 7-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Slade, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

Mumford, Major, 108th Foot, on leave, from Deesa.

Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from Poorundhur.

Prendergast, Major, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Segowlee.

Johnston, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, India Medical Service, on duty, from Pardee.

Bergman, Captain, Bengal Army, from furlough, from England.

Hodgson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, P. W. Dept., on leave, from Nassick.

Bulkeley, Major, 65th Foot, on furlough, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 1-2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Mackie, Quarter Master, 1-2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Way, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Clarke, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Bigge, Major, 5th Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Bareilly.

FitzGerald, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Akola.

Fraser, M. D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

Turton, Major, Madras Army, to join, to Lingasoogoor.

Ouchterlony, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

Stack, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.

Holland, C. B., Colonel, Commissary General, Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 10.

Elton, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, on retirement, to Europe.

Munford, Major, 108th Foot, on leave, to England.

Michael, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on route, to England.

Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, t Umballa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th March 1872.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindustance by the lower standard test:—

Staff Asst. Surg. W. Sharpe, British medical service.

Acting Magazine Serjt. J. Sherrett, Ordnance Dept.

Gunner A. Court, 6th Brig. R. A.

Lt. E. A. Barclay, 103th Foot.

Private F. O. Conner, 33rd Foot.

Lt. R. R. Greig, R. H. A.

Lt. (Local Capt.) J. Healy, 66th Foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Sindee.

Surg. E. Bellasis, is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 15th Jan. 1872.

Serjt. Charles Reid (1st Battn. 2nd Foot), unattached list P. W. D. is remanded to his regiment in his present rank in view to his discharge being carried out. Lance Corpl. F. Conners, 83rd Foot, is transferred to the unattached list for employment in the Head of Rt. Hon. the Governor.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 18th March 1872:—

Lt.-Col. R.S. Sellon, R. E., Ex. Engr., P. W. D.; Capt. J. Jopp S. C., Hospl. apprentice J. G. Mulcahey, No. 904, is discharged the service at his own request.

The following arrangement is confirmed:—

11th Regt. N. I.—Capt. T. Laing performed the duties of Qr.-Mr. in addition to those of Adjt. from the 27th to the 29th Jan. 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

6th Brig. R. A.—Order dated 12th Jan. 1872, appointing second Capt. C. Thornhill, to act as Gunnery Instr. to the Brig., in the absence of a qualified officer, and in addition to his own duties.

18th Brig. R. A.—Order dated 2nd Feb. 1872, appointing second Capt. G. H. Candy to act as Qr.-Mr. to the Brig., vice Lt.-Mr. Robinson, reported sick.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 71 of the 3rd ult., opposite the name of private Sher Mahamed Khan, 27th Regt. N. L. I., for Rs. 7" read " Rs. 4."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. H. A.—Lt.-Col.-and Bt. Col. E. Allay, C. B. (F. Brig.), from date of departure to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

Qr.-Mr. T. Briggs (F Brig.), from date of departure to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

R. A.—Lt. W. L. C. Gordon (E Batty. 18th Brig.), from date of departure to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Staff Surg. H. R. L. Veale, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

Staff Surg. J. J. Henry, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

16th Lancers—Sub-Lt. S. A. M. Smythe, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot 2nd Bat.—Lt. W. W. Scott, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

28th Foot—Lt. W. F. North, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lt. W. K. Westropp, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 22nd February 1872.

Lt. A. Howlett, 2nd Wing 8th. 28th N. I., and attached 17th Regt. N. I., with the completion of his course of Garrison Instruction rejoin his Corps at Vellore.

Staff Asst. Surg. P. R. Gabbett, Dept. Insp-Genl's Dept., Presidency Circle, doing duty Royal Artillery St. Thomas' Mount, is directed to accompany the Details 45th Regt. to Rangoon by the next steamer, and to remain there under the orders of the P. M. O. British Troops, Rangoon, if required.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig.-Genl-George Selby, Comdg. Malabar and Canara, from 28th Feb. 1872 or date of departure, 30 days' privilege leave.

80th Foot.—Lt. A. J. H. Daubeny, Instructor of Musketry, from 1st March to 31st August 1872—No Cherries, private affairs.

The undersentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Persian language.

Capt. C. H. Hamilton, Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.

Head Quarters, Madras, 28th Feb. 1872.

The following postings are ordered:—

Col. E. H. Blomfield, S.C., to general duty, Secunderabad.

Lt.-Col. J. Orr., S.C., to general duty, Secunderabad.

Maj. E. H. R. Chambers, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Maj. W. G. Morries, Cavalry, to general duty, Secunderabad.

Head Quarters, Madras, 28th Feb 1872.

Pending instructions from His Excy. the C.-in-C. in India, and as a temporary measure, Lt. M. E. H. O. Welch, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. N. I., at present on leave at Bangalore, will do duty with the 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers.

Head Quarters, Madras, 29th Feb. 1872.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Maj. J. V. Morris, Staff Corps, to offg. Wing Officer 36th N. I.—On departure of Maj. Handyside.

Capt. A. Wood, from offg. Adjt., 32nd N. I., to Offg. Adjt. 15th N. I.—On relief by Lt. and Adjt. Chaplin.

By the Officer Commanding Tongloo, appointing Col. D. G Pollard, as the next Senior Officer to the command of the station, vice Col. Tripe relieved.

By the Officer Commanding 37th Grenadiers, appointing Capt. R. Bigge, offciate as 1st Wing Sub., with effect from 24th January 1872, vice Capt. Moore on sick certificate.

By the Officer Commanding Poona Districts, appointing Col. W. Mayne, Madras Cavalry, to the Command of the Garrison and Cantonment of Bellary, during the absence of Brig Genl W. G. Woods c. s. r. upon a Board of Inspection to Ramandroog.

By the Officer Commanding 24th N. I., appointing Captain S. H. Williams, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Maj. C. L. Perceira, on furlough to Europe.

By the Officer Commanding 45th Foot, appointing Capt. H. P. Hayward, interpreter to the Regt. with effect from the 1st Feb. 1872, vice Lt. Thrupp, relieved.

By the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, appointing Col. G. R. Mahle, 14th N. I., to the command of the Garrison of Rangoon, during the absence of Maj. Gen. H. W. Blake on a tour of inspection to Thayetmyo, from the 9th Feb. 1872.

By the Officer Commanding 40th Nat. Infy., appointing Capt. P. A. Van-Homrigh to officiate as Qr.-Mr., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub., vice Capt Harris on sick certificate.

By the Officer Commanding Northern District, appointing Col. A. Cooper, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Depy. Judge Adv. to a European General Court Martial assembled at Waltair.

Leave of absence:—

19th Foot.—Lt. M. M. Slade, for one month from 21st Feb. 1872, or date of departure—Madras, s.c.

28th Foot.—Lt. J. Gordon, from 1st March to 31st August 1872—Jhelum, Punjaub—private affairs.

3rd Regt. L. I.—Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, Qr.-Mr., Madras, for one month, from 29th Feb. 1872, or date of departure.

21st Foot.—Capt. R. Cook, 1st Bn. to England on urgent private affairs, for 15 months from date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excy. the C.-in-C. in India.

Staff Corps.—Lt. and Brev. Capt. E. G. Blenkinsop, Adjt. 4th N. I., from 20th Feb. 1872, or date of departure—Bombay s.c., to appear before a medical board.

Cavalry.—Lt. W. Vine, doing general duty at Bellary, from 15th March to 15th Sept. 1872—Madras and Neilgherries, private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, March 9.)

Mr. Robert George Currie, Settlemant Officer, Shahjehanpore, six months' special leave, with effect from the 29th April next, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. Budaon, three months' privilege, with effect from the 15th April next.

Mr. Percy Wigram, Offg Mag and Collr, Bustee, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 18th April next, or subsequent date.

Mr. Edward Hogan Hickie Goulding, Asst Insptr, 2nd Circle Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April next.

Mr. Swinton Samuel Melville, Mag. and Collr., Budaon, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th April next.

Mr. Henry Filkington Mulock, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Mirzapore 18 months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate with effect from the 10th March, 1872, together with 20 days' subsidiary leave.

The Rev. Dormer Fynes-Clinton, Chaplain of Muttra, one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 19th Feb. 1872, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. Francis William Saunders, Civ. Sur., Lullutpore, one month and a half privilege leave, with effect from the 1st February, 1872.

Mr. Phillip James White, Asst. Comr., Jalaun, three months', privilege leave, with effect from the 10th April 1872, or subsequent date.

Maj Robert Annesley, Offg Cantonment Mag., Benares, officiated as Supt. of the Central and District Jails at that station from the 18th Oct to the 15th Nov last.

In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 237 A, dated 13th Feb last, Col George Remington Cookson to officiate as Cant. Mag. of Benares, vice Maj. Robert Annesley, as a temporary arrangement.

Doctor Henry Thomson, F.R.S., E., Professor of Experimental Science at the Thomason College, Roorkee, to be Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the North-West, Oudh, and Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Dr. Alexander Christison, Civil Surgeon of Agra.

Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., District and Sessions Judge to Azimgurh.

Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield, Mag. and Collr., and Offg. District and Sessions Judge, to be confirmed as Judge, with effect from 4th March, being the date of the resignation of Mr. William Smoult Paterson.

Mr. Wilmot Lane, Offg. Mag. and Collr., to be confirmed as Mag. and Collr, vice Mr. R. C. Oldfield, promoted.

Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., 1st grade, to Allahabad.

From date of Mr. Barstow's taking charge of his duties—

Mr. Charles Warren Mellor, Offg Joint Mag. and Depty Collr, 1st grade, Bijnour, to revert to his substantive appointment of Joint ag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, Dehra Doon, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Mag. and Collr.

Mr. Frederick Eden Elliot, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., Gorucknpore, to officiate as Mag. and Collr., easter, during the absence on leave of Mr Percy Wigram.

The Rev. Joseph Richards, M.A., to be Chaplain of Ranekhet, with effect from the 1st March 1872.

Mr. David Craigie Halkett, Joint Mag. and Depy Collr, Allahabad, in the same capacity to Muttra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out on a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BLAY—March 6th, at "Beau Regard," St. Lawrence, Jersey, Mabel Elizabeth, the beloved child of Thomas and Julia Dorah Blay, aged 3 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—March 5th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Dr. B. S. Booth, of a daughter.

CARBERY—March 6th, at Allahabad, Mrs. Robert Carbery, junior, of a daughter.

CORNABE—February 25th, at No. 23, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. W. Cornabe, of a daughter.

DEEKS—March 1st, at Moolan, the wife of Mr. T. Deeks, Band Master 1st P. N. I., of a son.

JAMES—February 29th, at Bolarum, the Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant Walter Hawels James, Royal Engineers, of a son.

LEWIS—February 20th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. E. Lewis, of a son.

MARCHANT—March 3rd, at Landour, the wife of Mr. T. H. M. Marchant, of a daughter.

MCNEILE—March 6th, at No. 13, Elysium Row, the wife of D. J. McNeile, Esq., C.S., of a son.

TERRY—February 28th, at Roorkee, the wife of Captain F. S. Terry, 25th Regiment K. O. Bs., of a daughter.

WINCE—March 5th, at Kidderpore, the wife of John Wince, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

IRVINE—EVANS—February 24th, at Mirzapore, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, William Irvine, C.S., to Teresa A., youngest daughter of the late Major Henry Evans, 14th Light Dragoons.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—March 6th, at Agra, of paralysis, Mr. James Martin, Government Pensioner, aged 63 years and 2 months.

BARNES—March 4th, James Edward Barnes, Asst. Examiner of Claims, aged 41 years 6 months and 6 days.

HOFFIN—March 6th, at New Town, Madras, Mr. George Boffin, of small pox, aged 50 years and 9 months.

DALY—March 4th, at Umballa, Charles, the infant son of Mr. F. D. Daly, aged one month and seven days.

DUIRSTEDT—March 5th, at Madras, Popham's Broadway, Mr. John Duirstedt, aged 63 years.

FINNIS—February 29th, at Kohat, the infant son of Captain John Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry.

WILLIAMS—March 4th, at Dinapore, of cholera, Lucretia Anne, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. W. Williams, Manager, M. I. Co., Meeruta, aged 3 months and 14 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

THE peremptory despatch from the Duke of Argyll, ordering the Government of India to prepare the way for the abolition of the English Uncovenanted Service in this country, has excited a general feeling of indignation among all classes of Anglo-Indians. Englishmen outside the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service are used to being treated as if they had none of the rights of citizens. Merchants, bankers, and professional men in the great cities of India think it quite in the natural order of things that they should be denied the opportunity of entering public life, and even considered incapable of seeing that roads are mended and drains cleansed unless they act under the direction of some heaven-born genius of the Civil Service. It might be a wise policy on the part of the Government, which has so few friends in India, to attract to itself the good-will and sympathetic aid of English "adventurers" by letting them have some chance of controlling the course of national or municipal affairs; for, at present, their legitimate ambition is quite ungratified, and they are debarred from taking any interest in the administration of a country of which they might become the most useful citizens.

These men, however, find compensation outside the public service; and they are not directly affected by the new decree

of October 22nd, 1870, which perhaps will interest your Western Indian readers. The gentleman who has been to the expense of importing this horse had, I believe, nothing whatever to do with this pulling business, but when he made the purchase he must have been perfectly well aware of the decision of the Hunt Club, which disqualified the animal from running at the Club meetings, and as a natural consequence that the Dutchman could never run again at any meeting whatever.

England has beaten Scotland in the international foot-ball match after a severe struggle. The side hailing from the south of the Tweed were too heavy for their adversaries.

I hear that a very interesting trial is likely to come on in the Divorce Court which will cause as much attention as the Mordaunt case. The respondent *on dit* is a lady of title, the co-respondent a very exalted personage. At present it will not do to print names.

That fine and famous bowler Grundy will be seen no more at Lords battling with bat and ball for the honour of the M. C. C. The death of his wife has forced him to retire into private life and business. No professional cricketer has played out a long career of twenty-one years, during which he faithfully served the M. C. Club, with more credit and success. He is a Nottingham man. Lords ground is getting into capital order, and the wickets of 1872 will equal in excellence those that gave such general satisfaction last year. The ground bowlers for this season are: Royston, T. Hearne, Wootton, Alfred Shaw, Biddulph, T. H. Nixon, John Smith, Farrands, Howitt, Price, Flanagan, West, R. Clayton, Rylott, and Barnett. The Middlesex county matches are to be played this season in Princes Cricket Club ground which is being attended to by Thos. Box.

For the Waterloo Cup—the great dog Derby—Mr. Eltringham's nomination has been making rapid strides in advance, 10 to 1 being booked, whenever procurable, and asked for again, whilst Lord Lurgan's has retreated to 25 to 1. I consider Peasant Boy to be the smartest puppy we have seen for some time and the most reliable youngster to trust for the Cup. The Lytham meeting has lifted the veil to the merits of the several kennels, and there is a strong partiality for Mr. Eltringham's and Mr. Leigh's nominations. Peasant Boy and Letter T will, I think, be the last two left in to run off the deciding course. The Irish bitch, Double or Quits, is a dangerous customer, and has been highly trained.

Amongst the latest of the numerous joint stock schemes projected is one to "purchase or hire theatres, engage work and sublet them, and to do other things and things incidental and conducive to such ends." Of course the prospectus announces the usual well-squeezed success and calculates on 20 per cent. dividends, and those who prefer *spectacle* to solid dividends can have their money's worth in free admission tickets in proportion to the money invested in shares. Can anything more than this absurd scheme illustrate the absurd length this mania has reached? If theatres are worth taking they do not remain a day unlet, and most of us, from the reports of the Bankruptcy Court and other sources, know full well that the most experienced lessees of popular and old-established theatres often make ruinous losses. Of all enterprises, that of theatre management is the most hazardous and uncertain, in which neither money, skill, time, nor diligence will secure success. Of course such a flimsy scheme as this, in the present very sensitive condition of the money market, cannot expect to get a tittle of its capital subscribed.

I mentioned in my last two excellent photographs of sporting scenes, and this week I have seen likenesses of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the costume they wore at the Waverley Ball, taken by Mr. Arthur Melhuish and now on the point of publication, having been highly approved by Her Majesty, both for the excellence of portraiture and as to effective arrangement. The Prince wears the dress, handsome and highly picturesque, though rugged in its warlike attributes of half barbaric chieftainship, of "Lord of the Isles." The Princess is richly and most becomingly attired in the robes of Mary, Queen of Scots, a costume in which she appears to the greatest advantage, to which she does and which does her justice.

Woolwich Arsenal is very busy, the Alabama claims have set them working there night and day. Heavy guns for naval service and coast defence are being turned out with unprecedented rapidity at the Royal Gun Factories, and the Gun Carriage Department is equally busy. Extensive orders for Palliser and other shells are in progress of completion, and an immense stock of ammunition of every description is ready. During the night time only a party of skilled workmen are engaged in trying and perfecting several new descriptions of torpedos both for attack and defence. A large ship, the Edgar Cecil, is now loading up with 25-ton guns and will sail in a day or two for Halifax, and the War Department steamers, Lord Palmure and Earl de Grey, are engaged taking round guns of the same calibre to Portsmouth, Marchmont, and other coast forts. We are getting ready. I verily believe old England means business this time.

MELBOURNE HUNT CLUB STEEPLE-CHASES.

For the Grand National ten out of the twelve coloured weighed out, and taking them as a lot we have seldom seen a better field of steeple-chasers go to the post, the condition of Reindeer, The Deer, Birthday, Dutchman, and Union being worthy of high commendation, whilst Tara, Leona, Tartar, Canary, and El Hakim were scarcely less worthy of notice. Canary cut out the work, making the pace very hot after the first half mile, which was very slow, a little too hot for Tartar, El Hakim, and Birthday, who all came to grief beyond the abattoirs, and never showed in the hunt afterwards. Reindeer lay third, until The Deer banked the second round, when he went up to Waldock's game little chesnut at the last fence, and defeated him in a canter up the straight. Dutchman, who was pulling double all the way at a most respectful distance from the leaders, was let out at the finish, when he passed Canary one hundred yards from home, and got second place about three lengths behind the favourite, his near approach only just waking up Mr. Mount to a sense of his danger. Of course his backers were "fuming," and his rider came in for any amount of condemnation, the natural result of disappointed hopes, heightened by some ugly rumours afloat, and the doubtful position his horse held in the market previous to the race.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.—GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (handicap), a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs, with 100 added; the second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake.—About three miles.

Mr. W. P. Bowes's b g Reindeer, by Lucifer, aged, 12-6 ..... Mr. Mount 1
Mr. Morgan's b g Dutchman, aged, 11st 12lb ..... Owner 2
Mr. S. Waldock's ch g Canary, aged, 8st 7lb W. Enderson 3
Mr. C. J. Burrough's b g The Deer, aged, 10st 12lb (car 11 1 lb) ..... Mr. Bristow 0
Mr. G. Wats n's ro g Union, aged, 9-6 12lb ..... Love 0
Mr. R. Walsh's b g Tara, aged, 9st 8 lb ..... Mason 0
Mr. G. O. E. Penner's b g Birthday (late Fenian), aged, 9st 5lb (car 9st 9lb) ..... Howell 0
Mr. S. Waldock's as b or br g El Hakim, aged, 9st (car 9st 2lb) ..... Downes 0
Mr. Bennett's ch g Tartar, 6 yrs, 9st ..... Harding 0
Mr. J. R. Cowell's b m Leona, aged, 9st 9st (car 9st 6 lb) ..... Boyd.. 0
Mr. W. P. Bowes's br g Babbler, aged 11st 6lb ..... dr.
Mr. P. C Goyder's b g Narcissa, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb ..... dr.

Betting 2 to 1 agst Reindeer, 3 and 4 to 1 agst Dutchman, 5 to 1 agst The Deer, 6 to 1 agst Union, and 7 to 1 agst Birthday.

Reindeer and Canary went off together the moment the flag fell and topped the first fence together like birds. The Deer being third home over, a length behind them; Birthday came next and baulked, but took it standing in fine style. As they raced rather slowly towards the training sheds Tartar fell, and Birthday also came to grief. El Hakim tumbling after them three being thus soon placed *hors de combat*. Reindeer now resumed the lead to Canary, who parried it on to the stand. The Deer and Reindeer close together, three lengths behind him; Leona came next with Dutchman, both jumping beautifully, Union and Tara following them. They ran along the river without making a mistake, until The Deer baulked opposite the abattoirs. Canary still kept in front, jumping like a cat in and out the training ground, followed by Reindeer well in hand, Leona three lengths behind him, and Dutchman, pulling double, so many lengths behind her, the others out of the hunt. Canary flew the last fence first, with Reindeer close at his heels, the pair keeping together to the hurdles, when the latter came with a rush, and won a canter by three lengths; Dutchman clapped on all sail up the straight, and passing Canary got second place. Time, 7 min 47 sec.

The Grand National Steeplechase was productive of startling incidents. Where else, we may ask, but in Victoria could such horses as Reindeer, The Dutchman, the pony Canary, literally the wonder of wonders, The Deer, and Union be found? Perhaps but a small percentage of those who saw the horses galloping over heavy ground, and taking in their stride a succession of fences that would stop most of the best men to hounds in the old country, are aware of what is required in a horse and rider—extreme cleverness and condition in the one, with nerve, judgment, and hands in the other—to go from end to end over the steeplechase course at Flemington. It seems mighty easy to lookers on, as most things that are done well do. Those who have had experience in the hunting field can alone form an estimate of the perfection to which timber-jumping at racing pace has been brought in this colony. Than any suspicion, then, of foul play should attach to this unparalleled performance is deeply to be deplored. Probably the owner of Dutchman has long ago been aware that nine out of every ten who saw the race believe that had Dutchman been differently handled, he must have won. Was it an error of judgment on the rider's part, or what was it? Why did the horse lie away so long and then come with that desperate rush at the end, full of running, and almost succeed in catching Mr. Mount napping on the post? Riders like Mr. Moran don't usually make such ridiculous exhibitions of themselves, for ridiculous it is to suppose that a horse with the foot of Dutchman, and a most finished fencer, and a rider on his back like his owner, could accidentally allow Reindeer to get so far away from him. To what conclusion, then, are we forced? It may be a conclusion, unjust to Mr Moran, but it is no secret that it is a conclusion to which the majority of those who witnessed the performance were unanimous in arriving.

We might further ask, is there any clue by which this mysterious performance may be unravelled? The betting ring is usually a very significant barometer in racing matters. How stood the betting then? Was there not a disposition in certain quarters to lay against Dutchman and to let Reindeer alone? We believe there was. It is so difficult, however, to get at the bottom of any questionable betting transactions, which clever and plausible rogues too often succeed in carrying through, that we do not hope for any very positive proofs on this point. The question, however, arises, shall the public look on unconcernedly as these very suspicious tactics, to use a mild term? Is it not the duty of the stewards to take some cognisance of the matter; and if not the stewards, then should the public handicapper let us know what he thinks of the relative running of the two horses. It will not do to pass such things over in silence. Some explanation is required, and if Mr. Moran is the victim of unfounded and unjust suspicions, all we can say is, that neither in the horse nor in the rider can we find an excuse for the peculiar running of the Dutchman last Saturday. Both know their business across country too well to afford us such an escape from the difficulty we find in affirmatively answering the question so often put—Did Mr. Moran's Dutchman run on his merits in the Grand National Steeple-chase, which was won so easily by Mr. Mount on Reindeer?

There was a good attendance at the "Corner" on Monday forenoon, as well as at the Subscription Room in the evening. The settling over the Hunt Club Meeting occupied the members of the ring the earlier part of the day. The Ballarat division were the principal winners, chiefly on Yorkshireman and Reindeer. The losers over Dutchman gave vent to curses loud and deep, and there was some talk of proceedings being taken by the Hunt Club stewards, who met on the following day, after requesting Mr. Moran's presence. Having been asked as to the alleged pulling of Dutchman, he replied he made a waiting race, and came too late, and also stated that Mr Saqui had offered him 300*l.* to lose, but that he had not taken it. Mr Saqui indignantly repudiated having had any transactions with Mr Moran in the matter, and proved to the satisfaction of the stewards that such was the case. The result was that Mr Moran's explanation was considered so unsatisfactory that both horse and man were disqualified from ever running at the Hunt Club meetings, and it is expected that other race clubs will endorse the decision.

BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5-30 P.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to 2nd March, measured 41 feet 3 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 50 feet 8 tenths.

RESULT OF THE DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Out of 382 candidates who presented themselves for the examination for the office of District Pleader, thirty-seven passed successfully.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF VAKEEL AND OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—The annual examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel and of Subordinate Judge commences in the High Court to-day.

FIRE AT DAMON.—We see from the *Bombay Summachar* that on Wednesday last a fire broke out at Damon by which four houses were destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA AND THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—It is again stated that H. H. Mulharao is preparing to come down to Bombay to unveil the Queen's Statue. His prime minister and a number of attendauts are to accompany him.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, a Parsee, named Bejanjee Byramjee, was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Meer Futtey Mahomed, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in place of Mr. G. Norman, and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Assistant Commissioner and Acting Educational Inspector, Sind, has been appointed as Under Secretary to Government, in room of Mr. Jacomb. Until the arrival of Mr. Wyllie from Sind, Mr. Wasoodew Pandoorung, Assistant Secretary to Government, will be in charge of his office.

ACCIDENTS.—On Friday last a Hindoo lad, aged about sixteen years, named Samboo Mankoo, was riding behind a shigram, and on attempting to get down whilst the carriage was motion he accidentally put his leg in one of the spokes of the wheel. His leg was broken, and he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On Friday, Rowjee Aruba, a boy aged about eight years, employed in the Girgaum Cotton Mills, had one of his fingers completely smashed by the machinery. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—On Monday last we published an information laid by William Murrie, an engine driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which he charged Henry Green and J. Needs, employed in the same establishment, with defaming his character by giving out a report that he was drunk on a certain day, and the result of which was that he was dismissed from the company's service. The case was fixed for hearing on Saturday, when Mr. Cleary appeared on behalf of the prosecution. As the defendants' advocate, Mr. Pescod, did not appear in Court at the time fixed for the hearing of the case, the magistrate postponed the case till Wednesday next at half-past 2 P.M.

HIGH COURT.—11TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. (Part heard.)

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch. (Part he ard.)

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchand Mohakundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Wister.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

289-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Carson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

553-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bipoobhoy v. Muncooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

132-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jevanjee G.—G. J. Mody.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CERES, 861 tons, Captain W. Cochrane, sailed yesterday for Falmouth with a cargo of 5,410 bales cotton, 100 cwts horns, 707½ cwts galls, and 302½ cwts coffee.

THE S.S. MADRAS left Calcutta on Monday, the 4th instant, for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein with the following passengers:—Major Sladen and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dunning.

THE S. S. PATNA left Calcutta on Tuesday, the 5th instant, for Bombay, *via* the Coast ports, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. Saunders, and Mr. J. P. Lucas.

THE BARQUE PRINCE LLEWELLYN, 286 tons, Captain E. Owen, arrived on Saturday last from Chittagong (January 20th), with a cargo of 6,398 bags of rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. URANO, 1,188 tons, Captain G. F. Banish, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,131 bales cotton, 450 cwts coffee, 55 cwts galls, and the passengers whose names we published on Saturday.

THE S. S. SURREY, 1,070 tons, Captain G. Reid, arrived on the 9th instant from Cardiff January 20th, Port Said, Suez, and Jedda, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,115 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. ARABIA, Captain W. B. Mathews, sailed on the 9th instant for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Quarter Master Mackie, Asst. Surgeon Gibson, an adult of A-18th Royal Artillery, and forty deck passengers.

THE S. S. COMO, 1,163 tons, Captain G. J. Saulsby, arrived on Saturday last from London February 3rd, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. L. C. Johnston, Miss Annie Johnston, Miss Alice Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. C. P. Elliott, Captain Bergman and ayah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE P. and O. STEAMER AUSTRALIA from Suez, Aden, and Galle arrived in the Madras Roads on Wednesday morning with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Lieut. Col. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite, and Capt. Gordon.
From Gibraltar to Madras—Mrs. Duffield's ayah.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Major General and two Misses Turner, Misses Calaoft, Brind, and Bond, Messrs. A. B. Carif and D. Anderson, Capt. the Hon. G. Napier, Messrs. D. Smith, J. Stowers, and J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. DeVere, and Mrs. Davis.
From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr. FitzJames.
From Southampton to Rangoon—Lieut. J. C. Little.
From Melbourne to Madras—Mr. Nannonal.
From Galle to Madras—Mr. Chamber's native ex vant.
From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr. J. D. Palmer.
From Bombay to Calcutta—Mr. O. G. Mills.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and three lascars.

She left for Calcutta in the evening with the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. S. Atkinson, and native servant, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Hosey, and Mrs. Tingey.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MARCH.	HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
Monday..... 11	0 50 m	7 6	6 34 m	1 6
	0 42 a	6 6	6 46 a	6 6
Tuesday..... 12	0 55 m	7 1	7 10 m	1 6
	1 22 a	6 2	7 33 a	5 8
Wednesday .. 13	1 27 m	6 2	7 45 m	6 9
	2 0 a	5 6	7 59 a	4 9
Thursday 14	1 56 m	5 0	8 17 m	3 9
	2 45 a	4 9	8 49 a	3 0
Friday 15	2 27 m	3 10	8 55 m	5 2
	3 34 a	3 7	9 22 a	1 7
Saturday.. .. 16	2 55 m	2 7	9 35 m	4 3
	4 31 a	2 9	10 11 a	0 7
Sunday 17	3 30 m	1 6	10 25 m	3 0
	5 44 a	2 3	11 25 a	0 1

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 2,201 tons and 500 h. p., Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Blanford. Miss Hunt.
Dr. and Mrs. Colleson. Mr. M. MacDonald.
Mrs. Campbell & three children. Major Banfield.
Mrs. P. G. Scott and four children. Mrs. Aaron.
Mrs. Langtry and child. Colonel J. Grant.
Captain and Mrs. Montgomery and two children. Major Bulkley.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. H. A. Acworth.
Captain F. B. Webb.
Mrs. Allen and child.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson. Mr. Teehman.
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Smith. Major M. M. Prendergast.
Lord Hereford. Colonel C. Wilkinson.
Mr. A. Shewen. Mr. Rodger.
Mr. C. E. Hebert. Mr. Bland.
Mr. and Mrs. Lyach and child. Mr. Todd.
Colonel Cooper. Mr. W. Riddell.
Mr. D. Begg.

FOR SUEZ.

Colonel and Mrs. Campbell. Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Drury.
Mr. Wetterburn.

FOR MALTA—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lloyd.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE S.S. COMO.

BOMBAY, 9th March 1872.

To Messrs. Wilson & Co., Hull.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned passengers on board the s.s. Como, wish, before our departure, to express to you our entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for our convenience on the voyage from London. We have received the greatest kindness and courtesy from Captain Soulsby, who has done everything in his power to contribute to our comfort, and also from the other officers of the ship, and have had a very pleasant journey.—We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

B. P. Hodgson, Captain.
C. H. Bergnes, Captain.
Charles P. Elliot, B.C.S.
Henry Irwin.
Louisa C. Johnstone.
A Johnstone.
And all the lady passengers.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4-30 P.M., is fixed for settling day. It is requested that all sums due may be paid in to the undersigned on or before that date.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Bombay Races.

Bombay, 7th March 1872.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To no one more than the respectable, and therefore respected, public journalist is the duty committed of protecting the just and proper interests of literature and of literary men. To you I now appeal against the conductor of the *Bombay Guardian* newspaper, who last month criticised and condemned as inaccurate and untrustworthy a book and the theory it propounds, without, as he now confesses, possessing the one, or having, apparently, analyzed the other. When immediately afterwards pressed by me as to his own shortcomings as a critic, which, if established, would lead his readers to be cautious as to how they accept his statements generally, he diplomatically delays to notice my letter, then suppresses it, but offers two trifling extracts merely for the purpose of *sneering* at them. This morning he disclaims my charges of inaccuracy, and almost immediately afterwards "freely admits" one of them; while he altogether disdains to test the correctness of his references to the work which he condemns, because, forsooth, he has no copy of it at hand! He concludes his article to-day by deliberately implying that I am likely to be the author of the theory in question, *when my whole letter clearly indicated that I am not he.* Call you this fair and truthful? And this, Sir, is the treatment that the reverend journalist deals out to men who are not of his own way of thinking, and yet he affects to be a guide to his readers on even a more serious matter.

May I beg of you to publish my letter to the *Bombay Guardian* and his article of this morning?

DIOGENES.

Bombay, 9th March.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

SIR,—Lest I may be considered as Quixotic and mediesome in a matter which does not directly concern me, I preface the following remarks by saying that for the past five years I have endeavoured to refute the statements in Captain Baker's book, *The Day and the Hour*, without being, at this day, any nearer my object than when I started in its pursuit. The task which I appointed to myself was the refutation of the statement from a theological basis, by accepting the Bible as the Word of God. Any other plan would, manifestly, produce results wholly worthless to the *Christian* community, to whom pre-eminently the author addresses his warnings. He must be either right or wrong in his views, from a Christian's stand-point; and, if wrong, his error must be demonstrable in the same precise and emphatic manner in which the statements in his book are made; or, failing this, common fairness should allow him to enjoy the benefits of the mastery of his position.

My failure, perhaps due to my own shortcomings, only makes me the more interested in whatever is published on the subject of Captain Baker's theory, and it was therefore that with much eagerness I obtained and perused your article in last Saturday's *Guardian* reviewing his pamphlet on the *Prophesy of Enoch*, and remarking on the scheme of his interpretations generally. I expected to get from you, as a Biblical scholar, a devout Christian, and especially as a journalist, a faithful exposition of facts, a candid, an impartial, and a decided opinion for or against the scheme which you professed to criticise for the benefit of your readers, to whom you are by necessity a suggestive guide in such matters. But, Sir, my astonishment was profound on discovering that on all the occasions that you either quoted Captain Baker's book, or offered to give his ideas in your own words, you have misquoted the one and misrepresented the other; thus, no doubt unconsciously, laying yourself open to the charge of being a careless critic and an unreliable guide. I shall instance what I mean by taking your remarks *seriatim* into consideration.

The first paragraph of your article in the *Guardian* is devoted to the assurance of there being such a work as the Book of Enoch, containing, you say,

"A prediction that is beautiful and strikingly accordant with visions in the Apocalypse of John, and contains also a great deal of manifest rubbish stories about antediluvians who were fifty feet high, &c., &c."

(You are not correct in the height quoted, which is given at 300 cubits or 600 feet), and you add that, from the Book, it

"Would need an inspired writer, attested as was the apostles, to eliminate the true and discern the false."

Forgetting, for the moment, that you have already your self determined that there were rubbishy things stated in the Books of Enoch, and had indeed specified the giants as being a rubbish, which you would hardly have ventured to do unless, according to your own theory, you claim to be attested as an inspired writer, able to distinguish the true and the false in the Book; and if you really meant, by the language you have used, the

to put forth such a claim, it is far from my present purpose to deny it. I am only concerned with your article as the production of a public journalist seeking to influence the mind of his readers, and my intention is to test the worth of your writing in this instance. Your first paragraph concludes with an expression of *your own remarks* on a few of the Prophecies of Enoch incidentally in condemnation of Captain Baker's remarks, and I hope that a spirit of charity, such as you did not extend to the latter, will save your own observations from the sweeping condemnation of some other careless critic.

It is your next paragraph which contains the mistakes that have amazed me. With the declared intention of proving the author of the pamphlet on the *Prophecies of Enoch* to be an indifferent, if not even a stupid, arithmetician, you grant, for argument's sake, that the 7,000 weeks of Enoch's prophecy terminate in December 2874

"Deduct 1,093 you have 1874; add 1,293 days for the reign of Antichrist, and you get your date September 20th, 1878. But stay; unfortunately we have verified this last calculation, and we find that the period 1,293 days, to terminate September 20th, 1878, must begin on *the 6th March 1872*"—(the Italics are yours) "so that the whole scheme falls to the ground."

This is your triumphant demolition of a schema that has defied me for five years, and well may I feel disappointed in the desire to share your success! Having over and over again examined, the calculations I saw your *three blunders* at a glance. In the *first* place from the 6th of March 1875 to 20th September 1878 is not 1,290 days, as you say, but 1,294 days; in the *second* place, the *Day and the Hour*, at page 82, expressly states that on the 10th *March* 1876, and not *December* 1874, as you ascribe to it, begins the period of Antichrist's literal reign; and in the *third* place you have utterly failed to show that the whole scheme has fallen to the ground. All that you have satisfactorily proved is, that your individual mistakes and misquotations have led to a false conclusion; and that you have been altogether too hasty in condemning that which probably needs your ablest enquiry and keenest criticism, to do fair justice to it.

In your third paragraph, in the same rash manner which characterized your previous denunciations, you say, speaking of the system described in the *Day and the Hour*, that it is condemned by the utter failure of the things set down in it for the last three years; and you proceed to cite the predicted abdication of Queen Victoria, and the performances of Prince Leopold, as predictions which have been falsified by time. You will find, on a perusal of pages 50 and 51 of the *Day and the Hour* that you have jumped at your conclusion too hastily as regards Prince Leopold, as the time for his stated work *has not yet matured*, and therefore has not elapsed. And as regards Queen Victoria, you omitted to tell your readers, that the *Day and the Hour* guards against the precise fulfilment of some of its prognostications by a distinct disclaimer which applies to those acts *not predicted in the Bible*, and the Queen's abdication is one of them. As your remark stands, it is not difficult to call it a misrepresentation.

And now, Sir, I have done. In one article, on mere questions of arithmetic, facts, and logic, you stand accused of having trifled with your reputation for accuracy and with the credulity of your readers; and in the interest of fair criticism I have taken upon myself the unpleasant task of exposing the mistakes you have made, though I hope I have done so with the courtesy which is due to you. I ask you to print this letter (which is longer than I wish it to be, and I am sorry for its length) as an act of justice to yourself.

Based as my present communication is on the simple argument of figures and facts, my name is not necessary as a guarantee of good faith to you, and, being *unnecessary*, I therefore withhold it. No one who *reads* this letter will dream of confounding me with Captain Baker, from the accident of my *seeming* to hold to his views in this discussion, and the opinion of the merely *superficial reader* is, of course, worthless.

DIOGENES.

(*Bombay Guardian*, March 9.)

WE pointed out in our remarks on the pamphlet lately published about Enoch's prophecy, that the sacred writers have not left us in ignorance of the method to be pursued in the interpretation of prophecy. Continually, in the Old Testament and in the New, we are not only meeting with prophecies, but with fulfilment of prophecies expressly indicated. Daniel himself plainly gives us the key to the interpretation of his own prophecies, indicating their fulfilment in the rise and ruin of the four great successive empires. On almost every page of the New Testament we have fulfilments of prophecies mentioned. And there has been a very general agreement among those commentators on Prophecy who have given due attention to these indications of Scripture. When a writer comes forward with a scheme of interpretation that is as different from those that Scripture guides us to, as night is from day, eminently fanciful, having more affinity with a system such as we remember to have seen in a book called Napoleon's Fortune Book, and at the same time signally failing in the fulfilments specified as to occur in years that have already elapsed, we think that Christians are justified in giving their time and attention to something more worthy. We cannot undertake to discuss the mind of the writer of the illusion under which he labours. We know how ardently the mind cleaves to its own offspring, guarding them with more than a mother's fondness, seeing all manner of beauty in them, when others see but imperfections; but when the infant demands that all should admire its parent does, we must beg to be excused our want of appreciation. We have given all the space to this subject which we think it entitled to; but we notice before closing one or two points brought forward by an anonymous champion called *Diogenes*, who accuses us of misquoting and misrepresentation, a charge in which we do not think another reader will join.

We said of the book of Enoch that it contains a great deal that is beautiful and accordant with the Apocalypse, and much that is manifest rubbish. The writer says that, upon our own theory, we must be inspired to identify this rubbish. We do not see that we are under the necessity of accepting stories, or with statements utterly inconsistent with Bible teaching, we know very well that these things are not of God; and if a verse is quoted by a sacred writer as inspired, we are justified in saying that we need an inspired writer to determine positively just how much of the book in its present form is inspired and how much is not.

The writer points out a mistake in our calculation of the 1,290 days, which we freely admit. To terminate on the 20th of September 1878, they must begin on the 10th of March 1875, and not on the 6th of March as stated by us. This does not affect our objection to the argument in the pamphlet. The pamphlet says not a word about the 10th of March, but labours to show that according to Enoch's prophecy the end commences in December 1874 with the resurrection of the dead, to be followed by the translation of the just, the year in heaven, and the appearance of Antichrist on the scene of 1,290 days will terminate Sept. 20th, 1878. But for all this we must go to "The Day and the Hour." Enoch's prophecy has not a word about these marvellous events, nor about the period of 1,290 days, nor about the thousand years.

We have not "The Day and the Hour" to refer to, and cannot specify all the remarkable events that ought to have occurred in the last two or three years and have not. Prince Leopold's time, it appears, has not matured yet. *Diogenes* says—

"As regards Queen Victoria, you omitted to tell your readers, that the *Day and the Hour* guards against the precise fulfilment of some of its prognostications by a distinct disclaimer, which applies to those acts *not predicted in the Bible*, and the Queen's abdication is one of them. As your remarks stands, it is not difficult to call it a misrepresentation."

Nothing is difficult for this writer. Does not the preface of "The Day and the Hour" claim inspiration for that work? The letter thus concludes—

"No one who *reads* this letter will dream of confounding me with Captain Baker, from the accident of my *seeming* to hold to his views in this discussion, and the opinion of the merely *superficial reader* is of course worthless."

We fear that a good many will indulge this very dream, especially as the writer does not deny the identity. If he is really another person, he ought to have given the gentleman named the privilege of appealing to him as an advocate. "Call you this backing your friends?"

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

AN old Parsee woman, on Saturday, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate, and after showering blessings upon him according to a peculiar Parsee custom of cracking the fingers against the temples, said that she had been put into much distress of mind as the widow of her brother had signified her intention to re-marry. Perhaps it is not generally known that, among Parsees, there are various religious ceremonies that require to be performed throughout the first year after the death of a person, and subsequently on each succeeding anniversary day, and unless such obsequies are performed, it is believed the soul of the departed will not reach the sacred heaven. Even the poorest among the Parsees incur debts to fulfil their obligations in this respect. This was how it came about that the old woman said she feared that her sister-in-law, on being re-married, would neglect the most sacred religious duty of performing those ceremonies. The applicant said she herself was a poor helpless woman, while her sister-in-law had in her possession the property and jewels of her deceased husband. She applied, therefore, to the magistrate to give her advice and assist her in breaking the proposed match on religious grounds. She implored him to prevent this remarriage when he would be considered to have performed a most sacred duty, or to direct the restoration to the applicant of the ornaments left by her brother that she might have the means of performing the after-death ceremonies. The magistrate said he regretted he did not possess the power to do either of the two things the applicant proposed. She looked astonished, and was about to repeat her story, when the magistrate said that he fully understood the purport of her application, and while giving credit to her heart, again expressed his inability to comply with her requests. She thereupon expressed her wonder how a Parsee magistrate could come to such a strange decision, and left the Court muttering.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE WILL OF A NAIQUEEN.

AT the High Court the other day, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, moved in the matter of the last will and testament of Crustna Sootarin Naiqueen for a citation calling on the executor, Jamsetjee Manockjee Khory, to produce and lodge the will of the above-named deceased in Court.

Crustna Sootarin died in October 1869 at Bombay, leaving her daughter Chundra Naiqueen and a grandson, Chundra's son, named Dadabhoy—curious that a Hindoo child should bear a Parsee name—her only next of kin her surviving. In September 1869, some time before her death she made her last will and testament in the English language in the presence of her daughter Chundra, and Dr. Dallas, a solicitor of the High Court, while she was of sound mind and understanding. She appointed one Jamsetjee Manockjee Khory, in whose keeping she had been, as the executor of her will; and she died possessed of more

able and immoveable property. Although considerable time had elapsed since her death, Jamsetjee Khory, who had the will in his custody and had taken possession of a large portion of her assets, was repeatedly asked by Chundra to prove the will in due form of law, but he had yet declined to do so. Chundra instructed her solicitors last month to write a letter to Jamsetjee, requiring him to lodge the will and prove it on the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court, and informing him that, in default, a writ of citation would be issued against him to compel him to do so, and that he would be held responsible for the costs thereof. Jamsetjee was further asked to desist from visiting Chundra's dwelling-house and abusing and ill-treating her, and was told that otherwise criminal proceedings would be taken against him. Chundra, in her affidavit made in support of the application, expressed an apprehension that unless Jamsetjee was compelled by the Court to prove the will according to law, the property of the deceased would be wasted to the prejudice of the devisees and legatees under the will.

In reply to the letter from Chundra's solicitors, Jamsetjee stated that their client, while she was of the age of six months, was at his request adopted by the deceased, who had been in his keeping previous to her death; that all her property had been in Chundra's enjoyment and possession since her death; and that the allegation that he had taken possession of a large portion of the assets was entirely false. He was, it was stated, falsely accused of abusing and ill-treating Chundra, whom he visited in order to check her misconduct in the company of a few "evil advisers." A few days ago, when he was informed that Chandra had misappropriated some of the deceased's assets, he went to her house, and found after enquiry that such was the fact; and when he demanded an account of the assets, she declined to give any and threatened to prefer some false charge against him with the aid of her friends. He gave her the money for the funeral and other ceremonies performed for one year after Crustna's death, the particulars of which are written in his books; and he had also since incurred expenses for Chundra and her son for feeding, clothing, medicines, and medical attendance, amounting to Rs. 4,500, which she has y

themselves in the wrong box in being relieved annually of what would materially have helped in keeping up a small army. Of course in this, as in everything else, the fingers of fraud were at work, and probably Government discovered that they contributed more towards the luxurious living of their servants, than for the actual number of animals killed. No wonder then that the reward was withdrawn, but who is to pay for all the mutton and beef lost to the country? —*Ibid.*

LORD ULICK BROWNE has been appointed a Commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta. —*Englishman.*

CHOLERA is prevalent in different parts of the Nuddea district, especially in Chuadunga and Bongong, and native doctors have been sent out.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that Mr. W. H. McGowan, Postmaster of Calcutta, proceeds in April next to England on medical certificate for 15 months, and that Mr. C. Douglas will officiate as Postmaster of Calcutta during Mr. McGowan's absence.—*Ibid.*

MANGEL-WURZEL.—We have received from Mr. W. Clark, Engineer to the Justices, two very fine specimens of mangel-wuerzel grown on the reclaimed portion of the Salt Water Lake. The vegetables are particularly interesting as having been grown on sweepings watered by sewage.—*Ibid.*

A HINDUSTANI SCIENCE SERIES, by Rao Sohan Lal, is we observe, in course of publication under the direction of Dr. S. W. Fallon, of the Educational Department. The works already printed, or in progress, are statics; geometry; plane trigonometry; algebra; mechanics; hydrostatics; pneumatics, and electricity. Those on algebra, which we have seen, appear well adapted for the purpose in view. The simplicity of the style leaves nothing to be desired. A Persian series of *Readers* by the same author, and an Urdu dictionary, by Munshi Suraj Mal, are also, we see, in the course of preparation.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN OR EURASIAN?—Several inquiries have been addressed to us regarding the extent of the ruling of Government lately reported in our columns, that "men whose fathers and maternal grandmothers, or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers, were of pure European origin, are to be considered of pure European origin." We should perhaps have stated that the General Order containing the definition referred to gratuities to drum majors, fife majors, and bugle majors, drummers, fifers, and buglers with native regiments. Probably the definition is only intended to apply to the special case of claims to such gratuities.—*Ibid.*

ARE THEY NOT ALL "HONOURABLE MEN?"—The Return of licences on professions, trades, and callings, for 1871, shows that Calcutta has only 29 native doctors. From the number of medical degrees which are conferred in solemn form yearly at that solemn sham, the University Convocation, we should have thought that the native medical community was stronger. The return, however, must be correct, as we are sure no native practitioner would avoid paying his licence fee. The same return shows that there are only 120 practising barristers, attorneys, pleaders, and law agents in Calcutta. We certainly thought that our legal force was stronger—indeed, that portion of the Town Hall, called "The Hungry Corner," was said to be full to overflowing with brilliant though briefless talent. But as no legal gentleman would evade the law of licence, Mr. Hogg's report, which gives the above return, must be accepted.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL LAMBERT, the Collector of Kurrachee, and Colonel Marston, the Superintendent of Police, are in the Shahbunder districts. Colonel Phillips, the Collector of Hyderabad, is now somewhere near Mahomed Khan's Tanda.—*Sindian.*

THE MEDICAL STORES AT KURRACHEE.—We understand that orders have been received for the abolition of the Medical Stores at Kurrachee, and that all stores required by the several hospitals in Sind will be supplied on indents on the Presidency Depot in Bombay. —*Ibid.*

DISPENSARY AT HYDERABAD.—A dispensary will be thrown open to the Hyderabad public in a few days. A commodious building has been purchased for the treatment and accommodation of patients, and we believe that the services of an experienced midwife have been secured by Dr. Holmested, the Civil Surgeon.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVALS AT KURRACHEE.—The arrivals from Candahar during the fortnight, ending the 29th ultimo, were 86 camels, in charge of ten men, bringing kissmiss and assafœtida. The arrivals from Las Beyla, during the same period, were 1,366 camels and 214 donkeys, in charge of 623 men, bringing the usual commodities imported from that quarter.—*Ibid.*

SIND OFFICIALS.—It is currently rumoured that Sir William Merewether will shortly be proceeding home on furlough, and that his successor will be Mr. W. H. Havelock, of the Bombay Civil Service, who acted as Commissioner of Sind a few years ago. We give the report as we have heard it, without vouching for its correctness or otherwise. It is likely to be true, as Sir William's tenure of office, we fancy, is drawing to a close, the five years allotted him being near their completion.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM IN SIND.—There is some talk of an opium department being organized in Sind, in which case the prospects of this port will, of course, brighten up. Opium can be manufactured to any extent in the province, and the drug might long since have been made in it a large source of revenue. We believe, however, the Government monopoly of the trade, which is now confined to the North-West and Central Provinces, would be affected by the manufactured of the drug elsewhere, although why this result should follow we cannot exactly see. Our Sukkur correspondent tells that a conference with the Commissioner of Sind will shortly be held by an official deputed with authority in the matter of reporting on the opium-producing capabilities of the province, and we shall anxiously await the result of the conference.—*Ibid.*

BANDITS IN SIND.—On Friday last three Banians, named Laloo, Tickum, and Humun, left Kurrachee for Las Beyla, having with them sundry articles of trade valued at Rs. 1,600. They had progressed on their journey about a mile beyond the river Hubb, when, on Saturday morning, nine men, armed with guns and swords, fell upon them, and ordered them to deliver up all they possessed. The camel drivers, who were *Jamotes*, told the men they could take the property, but as for the camels not one of them would be given up so long as their owners had life in them. An altercation then took place between the camel men and the bandits, resulting in a severe fight, in which three of the former were wounded and four of the latter. The camel-men then fled, with the Banians, pursued by the bandits, who overtook them and relieved the Banians of all they possessed. One of the Banians had a earring, which was wrenched off, slitting the ear.—*Ibid.*

A RAID INTO BRITISH TERRITORY.—A serious raid, we learn, was committed the other day into British territory by a gang of turbulent and predatory Beloochees, subjects of the Khan of Khelat. They committed various acts of plunder and violence, and then retreated to the hills. Since writing the above we have gleaned the following additional particulars. Sahib Khan, the head of the Chootah tribe of Beloochees, with 300 men, of all arms, entered British territory on the 28th February last, at a village called Moidan, to the N. E. of Kurrachee, distant from it about 48 miles. There would appear to have been a long-standing feud between Sahib Khan and one Nashirvan, a man of the same tribe, residing in the village attacked; three or four of Nashirvan's men were killed, and some property was plundered. The men managed to decamp with the camels belonging to the police.—*Ibid.*

A CURIOUS ANTIDOTE TO SNAKE-BITE.—One of Khan Bahadhur Moorad Khan's people at the Hubb was bitten by a snake the other day; the man had the presence of mind to seize the reptile on the spur of the moment, decapitate it, and place the head in his mouth where it was retained for some time. The man has, it appears, effectually counteracted the effects of the poison. The antidote he adopted is one, we learn, common in Sind, and it is never known to fail when applied in time. What we are chronicling took place in the presence of Morad Khan, and his engineer, Mr. Mulloy. Medical men would seemingly be at their wits' ends to discover what possible difference there can be between the poison in this case and the cure administered to it, for it has been plainly demonstrated that the virus infused into the system was killed by the virus itself. We have heard or read somewhere, we do not exactly know which, that poison kills poison, and this was proved to a certainty by what occurred at the Hubb recently.—*Ibid.*

THE COOUM.—A sum of Rs. 1,800 being available from the amount surrendered from the grant for improvements to the Bellary jail, the Government have resolved to sanction the appropriation of the money to the clearance of the more prominent accumulations of silt in the bed of the Cooum, which will be utilized in raising hollow places at Napier Park and in the island. From the data thus obtained an estimate can be framed, the Government remark, of the cost of clearing the bed of the Cooum generally.—*Madras Athenæum.*

AN ENERGETIC CHIEF JUSTICE.—We hear that Sir Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice, and the Acting Registrar of the High Court, Mr. Wigram, proceeded by the evening train of the 6th instant to Cuddapah, and it is stated that the object of this unexpected and flying visit was to ascertain some little matters in connection with the working of the Civil and Sessions Court at that station. His Lordship is expected back this morning in time to sit on the Appellate Bench this day. —*Madras Times.*

MODEL FARMS.—The Acting Collector of Vizagapatam having told the Rajah of Vizianagram of the scheme for establishing model-farms in the district of Bellary, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly, and that the Collectors of those districts might select each one young man for the post of apprentice at the Sydapet farm, the Rajah at once decided to have a model-farm near his capital. He requested Government to take a young man that he might select and have him trained at the model-farm at Sydapet. The Rajah expressed his willingness to pay all expenses connected with the apprentice's training. Government at once acceded to his request.—*Ibid.*

FUEL PLANTATIONS.—In submitting his report on the fuel plantations in the Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Bellary districts for the half-year ending the 31st December 1871, Major Beddome has shown the operations and results of the year in a clear and concise form. During the half-year one new plantation was formed, that of Pullampett, in which 497 trees were planted out. Excluding from calculation the Triputty casuarina plantation, where no trees have as yet been planted, a total of 414,359 represents the number of trees growing in the eight plantations. This result has been attained at a total cost of Rs. 36,826. The total number of trees planted out and casualties replaced during the half-year was 212,968, and the total charges incurred were Rs. 8,606. The plantations, as a rule, are thriving, and the progress made during the half-year appears creditable to the officers concerned. Norton's tube wells proved of great use in the nurseries.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DEPORTATION OF VAGRANTS FROM MADRAS.—The Inspector-General of Police has submitted to Government statements of cases disposed of under the European Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869, during the quarter ending 30th September 1871. The number of vagrants arrested during the quarter was eighteen, of whom fifteen were taken up under sections 4 and 5 of the Act, two under section 23, and one under sections 14 and 20. Twelve of these men were arrested in the Presidency town; three in sea-port towns in the Mofussil; one on the line of rail; and two in the interior. Sixteen were natives of Great Britain or Ireland, one a Hungarian, and one an East Indian. They were disposed of as follows:—All those who were taken up under sections 4 and 5 were sent to the Government Workhouse at Madras; the two arrested under section 23 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment—one for fifteen days, and the other for one month; and the other vagrant was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment under section 14 for breach of the rules of management and discipline of the workhouse, and also to three months' similar imprisonment under section 20 for quitting the workhouse without leave; only two of the whole number were previously employed as grooms. Thirty-two persons were deported during the quarter at an aggregate cost to the State of Rs. 7,122-12-3. Of this number, twenty-one were sent to Australia, ten to England, and one to New Zealand. It appears that twelve of these were grooms who came to India with horses from Australia. The particular attention of the Commissioner of Police at the presidency town and of Full-power Justices of the Peace in the Mofussil has been called to Major Hearn's letter; and they will be requested, in future, to report in every case in which they may deem it necessary to recommend the deportation of any person under the Vagrancy Act, whether there is any reason to believe that such person has come to India for the express purpose of taking advantage of the Act. It will be seen that the thirty-two deported vagrants cost about £23 a-head. This is a large sum of money to disburse on such a service, and might be applied with much more advantage to the Friend-in-Need Society. However, the vagrants must be got rid of, but we trust the Government is taking good care that a fresh supply is not coming into the country. If nothing is being done to stop the importation of vagrants, we may regard the money spent on deportation as being almost thrown away.—*Ibid.*

POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS:—The *Englishman* says—"We wish we could persuade some subordinate Government officials that ordinary civility in dealing with the public is not only graceful and admirable, but positively one of the duties for which they are paid by the Government they serve. We are, of course, aware of the shocking and inexcusable ignorance of official rules displayed by most "outsiders," and we would not for a moment dream of hinting that this ignorance is even occasionally due to an imperfect knowledge of English on the part of the framers of such rules, or to the absurd or complicated nature of the rules themselves. We would only urge that some slight consideration might with advantage be shown to these poor ignorant "outsiders," and that great officials should try to be to their faults a little blind. Will the Postmaster of Calcutta forgive us if we couple his name with this request? We have been led to make it in consequence of a conversation we had yesterday with a gentleman who had been sending the *Englishman* regularly to a friend in Assam for three weeks, when he heard that none of the papers had been received. On appealing to the Postmaster, our friend received as answer the missing eighteen copies of the *Englishman*, which had been lying in the Calcutta Post Office, and an extract from a Departmental Circular of the Postmaster General. On reading this extract, our friend saw that he had not printed the words "Registered No.—" above the address, and that, consequently, his papers had, by the postal rules, been detained. Seeing that the Postal Department does not advertise its rules except in the official Gazette and in an expensive Quarterly Postal Guide, it is not to be wondered at, we think, that these rules should not be universally known. But this is not the point with which we are more particularly concerned to-day. We think the Post Office might inform the addressees of newspapers detained in the manner and for the cause above stated, that their newspapers *are* so detained, in order to enable them to communicate with the senders. We take this opportunity of again reminding our readers of the postal rule in question."

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence has been received from General Bourchier, C. B.:—

March 6th.—Reached the Towesboom yesterday, and hope to beat Tipai Mukh to-morrow. The last detachment of troops will arrive there on the 7th. A wing of the 22nd Punjab Infantry and of the 44th Native Infantry, and a large number of sick soldiers and coolies have left Tipai Mukh for Cachar. Looshais very friendly. All well.

THE LAST OF LALBOORAH.

(*Correspondent of Pioneer.*)

CAMP CHUMPAI, Feb. 21.

On the morning of the 13th, the force, consisting of the wing of the 44th, two guns Peshawur mountain battery, with an escort of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and the headquarters and wing of the 22nd forming the main body and rear guard, marched out of camp. The road led through the village of Toolchan, and numbers of Looshais, including women and children, turned out to watch our passage, crowding on the platforms which are erected in front of each house.

For half a mile the road was first-rate, when an unexpected obstacle brought us all to a dead-halt; this was nothing less than a perpendicular wall of rock with a drop of about 20 feet, and here the path resolved itself into a very fragile ledge along the face of the precipice and formed of a single stick with ricketty crosspieces roughly lashed on with a fastening of rotten cane. The whole force had to pass down this primitive contrivance, which was awkward enough for the infantry soldiers laden with greatcoats, waterproof sheets, haversacks, kookries, besides their arms and accoutrements; but the difficulty was to get down the guns and carriages, which had to be lowered with ropes down the side of the rock. It was afternoon before the last soldier had got over this place, and although the road was good, we did not succeed in making camp till nightfall, and the unfortunate coolies and followers did not get in till an hour or two afterwards. We were all fairly tired, although pretty good walkers, by this time; but to add to our discomforts, there was little or no water procurable, and that only of a very inferior quality. This sort of work beats Banting hollow; there were a few portly frames amongst us when leaving Cachar, but now itself, consisting of a few houses, is situated on a ridge about a mile distant, and was, till recently, tenanted by some Kookies who were here kept under surveillance by the Looshais. On the approach of our column, they took advantage of their masters going off to fight us, and made good their escape in the opposite direction to General Nuthall's camp at Cheeboo. These are the captives whom the Munnipore contingent claims to have rescued, but whose deliverance, such as it is, is plainly due to the agency of this column. Since then the Munnipuri army has dissolved into thin air, horse, foot, and elephants having disappeared under the combined influences of sickness, hunger, and cold. Our march from Boonjong was downhill all the way, till we reached a fine open valley watered by the Tooee Jeo, a river of some pretensions flowing in a south-easterly direction and believed to be an affluent of the Irrawaddy or the Koladyne. We followed the course of the stream, crossing it several times, till we came to a spot where it received the waters of a small brook tinkling down from the mountain side on our right hand. Here in a charming grove of oak trees, with an abundance of pure wholesome water, a site was fixed upon for camp, to which the number 17 was applied. It was determined to make a halt for a day to enable a convoy of coolies laden with provisions to overtake us, and thoroughly did we enjoy the rest after the long and arduous marches of the previous days. The 15th was spent in camp, and lucky it was that we were not on the march, as a tremendous shower came on which would have made marching anything but a pleasant occupation. There has been a good deal of rain lately in various parts of the country, and one or two accidents have occurred owing to the slipperiness of the roads. At No. 6 an elephant lately attached to the artillery slipped and fell over the hill-side going down a hundred feet with a tremendous crash and breaking her back; the mahwut was picked up dreadfully torn and injured, and has since died. A pony belonging to Mr. Daly, of the Frontier Police, also fell over a precipice at Koongnoong, and was killed on the spot. In the middle of the day the expected convoy arrived, escorted by a party of the 22nd P. N. I., who had been dispatched from our camp to bring it in safely. It was thought advisable to take extra precautions, as some curious rumours had been brought in by one of our scouts, Dhurpong by name, a sort of Looshai Bismarck, who had been sent out the day previously in the direction of Lalboorah's villages to glean what information he could of that chieftain's intention. Accompanied by a comrade who rejoices in the euphonious name of Lacni-Hel, he had made his way to the village of Moor Shlang, which lay on our line of march, and there he learnt that heavy firing had been heard the day before in Lalboorah's direction, proceeding from an attack made on his village by Kamhoa, a Soktie chieftain, between whom and Lalboorah a blood feud of long standing existed, and who had seized the opportunity of our advance to pay off old scores—an attempt, however, in which he was defeated.

On the 16th we left camp at 9-30 A.M., and after two miles of stiff climbing came upon the village of Moor-Shlang. The scenery was striking superb. The village was perched on the brink of a tremendous precipice, with a sheer fall of two thousand feet into the valley below, and high overhead towered the mighty mass of the Moor-Shlang itself, one of the grim guardians of Lalboorah's country, which lay stretched out beyond in a series of smiling terrace-like plateaux, fading away into a golden haze in the distant East. Our path lay over the mountain, which we crossed at an elevation of 6,750 feet, passing through open forest glades strewn with acorns and bright with rhododendrons in full bloom. All ranks felt the charm of the scene, and plucking the gaudy flowers, officers and men decorated their turbans with them till our progress looked more like that of a marriage procession than of an army bent on the cruel work of war, even the prosaic little steel-guns being decked out with wreaths of the crimson blossoms. The villagers of Moor-Shlang seemed disposed to be friendly, and took a great interest in the, to them, novel appearance of Europeans, going so far as to pull up our cuffs to see if the white extended to our arms, or was merely a pigment smeared over our faces and hands in the guise of war paint. Our hairy faces also appeared to puzzle them, and they marvelled greatly at the vast frame and giant height of one gallant colonel, standing on tip-toe with upraised arms to measure themselves against him. After leaving Moor-Shlang, the road ran along the crest of the range for a few miles, and then we commenced to decend, pressing through a forest of pines, some of them trees of great girth, thin branches gently waving as the mountain breezes laden with balmy odours passed through them with a plaintive *sough*. At 4 P.M. we came to the site of Lalboorah's village, and in the evening reached another overlooking an extensive valley, at the southern extremity of which we could discern Chumpai, Lalboorah's stronghold. Scarcity of water, we were told by our guide, and it was not till nightfall that we got into camp all thoroughly tired, but looking forward to the morning's work as the reward of our labours. The next morning, after a raw cold night in which our waterproof sheets, our sole shelter, got dripping with dew both inside and out, we made a start for Chumpai, distant about four miles. The road lay entirely along the flat, winding past the foot of the hills hemming in the valley, which is here about one mile in width, and situated at an elevation of about 4,800 feet. As we approached the village, the 22nd P. N. I. forming the advance were extended in skirmishing order, with the guns well up, the 44th bringing up the rear, and furnishing the supports to the artillery. A nearer approach showed that the village, which contained at least 500 houses, was entirely deserted, and that our entry would be quite unopposed. The troops penetrated into the centre of the village, and were there halted in an open space facing the great prayer-house, alongside of which was a large square enclosure, the tomb of Vonolell, Lalboorah's father, a chief of great power and influence in his day. The tomb was simply a platform of stone raised about two feet from the ground and about 30 feet square, in the centre of which was fixed an upright slab about 7 feet in height. The entire structure was surrounded with stakes, each surmounted in the usual Looshai fashion with skulls of wild beasts and other trophies of the chase; but the feature of greatest interest was a fowl stuck driven into the ground, from the upper limb of which hung suspended the head, arm, and foot of a Soktie killed in the fight a few days previous. The skull was battered in, and the whole presented a most ghastly appearance. Sets of fetters and several bundles of sticks rudely carved into the likeness of a man, to represent the victims of former fights, completed this barbarous mausoleum, raised by the bereaved Impanu to the memory of her great husband.

The occupation of Chumpai virtually ended the Looshai expedition as far as Left Column was concerned, and the General, drawing the troops up round the tomb, took the opportunity to address a few words to them. In simple but well-selected phrase he congratulated the force under his command on the success which they had achieved, thanking them in the name of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief for their exertions, and for the steady spirit of discipline which from the commencement of the expedition had animated all ranks in face of severe exposure and privations; and pointing to the Union Jack, which was proudly floating over territory where never white man had set foot before, he called upon us to join with him in three hearty cheers for Her Gracious Majesty. The cheers were given with a will, and the flag being hauled down, the troops withdrew, a body of the 44th being left behind to fire the village. In a few minutes an immense volume of flame and smoke ascended into the sky, and Lalboorah's stronghold had disappeared from the face of the earth.

AFGHANISTAN.

22ND FEBRUARY.—The Amir, accompanied by the Khans and Sirdars of the city, went to Bebee Maroo, where he some time ago intended to have a cantonment built, and ordered the foundations of the different buildings to be marked out. He has now changed his mind, and is going to have a fort built on the hillock for himself, and at its foot a cantonment and a jail. There are to be twenty-two batians to it and a magazine. The Amir has ordered the work to be commenced at once; the workmen will be paid daily. He purposes defraying the expenses of the building by a deduction from the pay of the troops.

23rd.—The following news from Candahar has been given by an arrival from there:—

"The Alleezaee and Aleekozaee people have joined against ufdur Ali Khan, the present governor of Candahar, and have made up their minds not to obey him. They say that although Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, the late governor of Candahar, was very strict, yet, as he was a Barucksaee, he knew how to treat them, and they bore up with him; but Sufdur Ali Khan, who is a Kuzzulbash, they would not obey on any account."

The Amir was very much annoyed by the above intelligence. He suspects Sirdar Shere Ali Khan to be the cause of this dissatisfaction.

24th.—Numbers of Kohistan and and Kohi-daman men have fled, and have resolved not to serve as soldiers in the Amir's army. They have resolved to go and live in Kafirustan in case they are forced to enlist. The Amir desired Ahmad Ali Khan and Nazir Hoosain to assure the men that they would not be compelled to enlist, and if possible to get them back to their villages.

25th.—The following news from Summurcand has been given by an arrival:—

"When I was at Summurcand, I was told by a confidential servant of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan that the Sirdar had received letters from the Chiefs of Cabool, Kohistan, Ghilzaee, Doorance, and Candaha, begging him to march against Afghanistan, and assuring him that they all would join him. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman consulted the Russian Governor of Summurcand as to the contents of the letters and asked for his permission to leave. The Governor told him that he would write to his superior at Tajkund on the subject and let him know the result.

"In vain did Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan urge the Governor to allow Sirdar Mohamed Esa Khan to march to Afghanistan; he would not comply with his request."

26th.—It is reported that Sirdar Mohamed Aulim Khan, Hakim of Gurriahs, has fled. He has sent one hundred and fifty thousand rupees to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan to enable him to march to Afghanistan.

The people are dissatisfied with Amir Shere Ali Khan's rule, and desire a new ruler.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 7th March.

OUR latest telegram from Liverpool is dated 2nd instant, quoting fair Dhollera in that market 7¾d.

The difficulty which buyers were experiencing a fortnight ago in making purchases for new Sawginned future delivery has in a great measure subsided; dealers generally have for the past two months formed strong opinions on a great rise in prices further on, and have in consequence steadily refused to sell at all in advance, and have asked extreme prices for the small lots ready for sample, which (as we wrote a fortnight ago) has seriously thrown back, and interfered with business, as during this unprecedented interregnum, many good orders have been withdrawn from the market on account of delay in purchasing.

The decline in the Liverpool market, reported ten days ago, should certainly have altered the existing state of affairs in this market; dealers however still looked for a reaction, but buyers meanwhile having lowered their district limits, holders have now given way, and purchases of five hundred candies new Sawginned have been made within the last few days on European account. Bombay native agents do not press for purchases, neither do they appear to have any orders at current rates in hand.

We quote new Sawginned f.o.b. Carwar, April and May delivery, Rs. 270. Compta Rs. 240, and prompt orders at these prices can be executed.

Ready new Sawginned is now coming to market in bulk, and about 700 doccas have been despatched to the Coast during the past week; ginning is rapidly going on, and picking about half completed. The later reports from the district generally are such as to justify us in estimating the Dharwar crop of 1872 as a twelve anna one as compared with ordinary years

The Coast markets remain in an inanimate state. There is no cotton at all at Carwar, or anything doing there until new cotton begins to arrive freely, and at Compta only very inferior Sawginned and seedy Compta the remnants of the old crop, both unfit for European selection, mixed with a few doccas of new Sawginned on owner's account, are going forward to Bombay.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

		Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 15th to 28th February	Doccas	2,518	2,728
Previously reported	,,	76,994	30,763
	,,	79,512	33,491
To Carwar, from 15th to 28th February	,,	0	0
Previously reported	,,	2,093	135
	,,	2,093	135
Total doccas		82,205	33,626

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Doccas.	Compta. Bales.	Doccas.
To Bombay, from 14th to 27th February	225	926	38	1,320
Previously reported	3,316	20,999	705	13,224
	3,581	21,925	743	14,544
To Europe. Previously reported	8,793	0	2,057	0
Total	12,374	21,925	2,800	14,544

EXCHANGE.—Unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Bhay and Mackintosh.

BENGAL.—The reports on the crops from the different districts of Bengal still continue most favourable. From Poori we are told: "Exportation going on briskly to Madras from Poori town by sea, and also to Ganjam by the Chilka. Things are satisfactory throughout the district, except in Malad and Parikad. There the pressure from failure of last year's crops is becoming close, and some ryots are selling their plough-cattle. There was a shower of rain on the 23rd."—*Englishman.*

THE RANGOON FORGERY CASE.

ON the 29th ult. at the Recorder's Court, Rangoon the case of Charles Pascal, late of the Bank of Bengal, was called. He had confessed in the lower Court to the embezzlement of some Rs. 18,000, and was now charged with the forgery of two of the cheques only. He pleaded guilty to both charges. The Government Advocate, addressing the Court, stated that since the arrest every means had been tried to induce the prisoner to point out how the money had been disposed of, in order that, if other parties had received any portion of it, the Bank might be enabled to recover a portion of the loss. This information had been steadily refused. The learned gentleman therefore pressed for a heavy fine in addition to the usual imprisonment, as that, he said, might lead to the restitution of a portion of the money, and it might also turn out that the prisoner had other property of which nothing was now known. Ultimately the learned Recorder passed sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine; one year's additional imprisonment if the fine were not paid. The case has created a great deal of pity in Rangoon, where the prisoner was a general favourite.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

WHO IS "CHIEF MAGISTRATE" OF CALCUTTA?

(*Englishman.*)

IN the report of the late meeting of the Justices a letter, which we published in our paper of the 27th of February, was read and formed the subject of a question which does not appear to have been recorded. The letter is from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Chairman of the Justices, informing him of the separation of the office of Chairman of the Justices of the Peace from that of Commissioner of Police "as a special and temporary arrangement," it being "of great importance that the office of Commissioner of Police should be at the present time in the best possible hands." This was hardly a delicate compliment to Lord Ulic Browne, but this was not the matter which attracted attention at the meeting. In para. 3 of the letter it is stated that "the two offices of Commissioner of Police and *Chief* Magistrate of the Town (Chairman of the Justices) have hitherto been united in the same person." Now this was part of that bone of contention in the Roberts and Hogg case. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor then *acted* as if he considered Mr. Hogg to be Chief Magistrate, but to this Mr. Roberts, and the public also, strongly demurred. An official expression of opinion was looked for from Mr. Campbell, but none was given. The letter laid before the Justices smuggles in however such an opinion, and Mr. Miller, the present Senior Magistrate, at once asked Mr. Hogg to state definitely if the wording of the paragraph was to be taken as the expression of Government that the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices was to be considered the *Chief* Magistrate of the town.

For once, Mr. Hogg's usual readiness in reply forsook him, and he only gave utterance to some hesitating remarks to the effect that as he was going away he had nothing to do with the matter, or to explain the meaning of Government. We think, however, that the public have a right to a defined and full explanation from the Government of Bengal on this matter. If the Magistrates are to be under the Commissioner of Police as Chief Magistrate—a very serious evil will be committed—and a very serious blow struck at the independence of the Bench. We hope that the Justices, the Magistrates, or the High Court will at once take action in the matter.

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